

The Fort-Beecher Incident.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Application was lately made to the Supreme Court of this State to grant a rule to show cause why two well-known attorneys of this county should not be disbarred for alleged malpractice. The accused attorneys declined to appear in their own defense; and the court, after examination of the charges, summarily dismissed them, and the two lawyers are accordingly exonerated. But this action of the Court, although complete in itself, makes no reparation of the damage done to the professional repute of the persons unjustly accused. It is an old and acceptable saying that a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is putting on its boots. In this case, it would appear, the charges were groundless; otherwise, the Supreme Court would not have thrown them out. But the stigma of the charges remains; it is doubtful if the truth in this case will ever overtake the implied falsehood. Granting that the motive of the accuser in such a case as this may be thoroughly admirable, the incident shows that there is a defect in our judicial methods when such a procedure is possible. Charges of an ex parte character against an attorney should not be made in open court without first passing through some sifting process, as criminal charges are passed in review in the secrecy of a grand jury room. Under existing law, any malicious or reckless person, whether honestly mistaken or merely revengeful, may blacken the reputation of another by making application for his disbarment.

The obvious remedy for such a state of things would be to place in the hands of the Attorney General, perhaps, the right to review the testimony filed with the application to disbar. Should that functionary be satisfied that the charge demands investigation, it would then go before the Court for a hearing. This is the course pursued in many of the States of the Union, and it is a little odd that the legal fraternity of our State have not before now taken similar precautions to protect themselves from frivolous but damaging assaults from their own ranks. That they have not done this perhaps argues well for their confidence in each other; but that this is not always as safe reliance is proved by the experience of the two honorable and upright attorneys above referred to.

Saloon Keepers Aggressive.

The saloon keepers have formed a union with the object, they declare, of mutual protection. They consider that the recent action and apparent progress of the Prohibition party called for some counteraction on their part. When the union was formed three weeks ago it was announced that it was for the purpose of remedying certain grievances, such as the closing up of saloons, selling beer at three cents a glass, to increase the price of beer by the pint, and to prevent the lager beer brewers from retailing beer to private families at wholesale rates. The recent Prohibition Convention and its results has made the saloon keepers take a more positive stand. An order has been issued by the union calling for meetings of the different saloon keepers in their respective wards. The object of this is to increase the membership of the union and to form ward unions. At present there are about 600 saloon keepers enrolled as members of the union. One of the members said to-day that Saturday there would be fully 1,000 members, when the saloon keepers learned that some anti-Prohibition movement was on foot.

Frank Horle, a Market street saloon keeper, and a member of the union, was very outspoken in his assertions as to what they proposed to do to protect themselves. He said: "There will never be any Prohibition Sunday in Newark. There are too many people here who like to spend their Sundays in the German fashion. This temperance movement was tried here a few years ago, but it was killed, and the saloon keepers are going to kill this movement. In a couple of weeks we will be thoroughly organized, with plenty of capital at our back. We can now within forty-eight hours raise from \$30,000 to \$40,000. We will keep a strict watch on the members at Trenton, and any man who favors any bill there hurting our interests will receive our attention. We don't care for either party, and we are going to send men to Trenton who will look out for our interests."

Mr. Horle said he could not give any further details of the plans whereby they proposed to fight the Prohibition movement. Another saloon keeper said: "If it comes to issuing papers and circulars, as the Prohibitionists are doing, we can also issue them, and show the people that Prohibition does not mean Prohibition of liquor selling, but also Prohibition of Sunday papers, Sunday street car and railroad traffic, and the stoppage of all those things which have become necessities."—Newark News.

Creeping up the Stairs.
In the soft-falling twilight
Of a weary, weary day,
With a quiet step I entered
Where the children were at play;

YON HIELAN' GLEN.
The king is proud, an' he dines off plate,
Amang his courtiers braw.
He sits on a throne in royal state
An' he's a' the mair an' a';
But I has a throne I wadna gie
For ony he may kent.
A bonny green knowit, that waits for me
Adeon you hielan' glen.

Ah! it touched the tenderest heart strings,
With a breath and force divine,
And such melodies awakened
As mere words can ne'er define;
And I turned to see my darling,
All forgetful of my cares.
When I saw the little creature
Slowly creeping up the stairs.

Step by step she bravely clambered
On her little hands and knees,
Keeping up a constant chattering,
Like a magpie in the trees,
Till at last she reached the topmost,
When o'er all her world's affairs
She, delighted, stood a victor,
After creeping up the stairs.

Fainting heart, behold an image
Of man's brief and struggling life,
Whose best prizes must be captured
With an earnest, honest strife;
Oward, upward, reaching ever,
Bending to the weight of cares,
Hop'ng, fearing, still expecting,
We go creeping up the stairs.

On their steps may be no carpet,
By their sides may be no rail;
Hands and knees may often pain us,
And the heart may almost fail;
Still above there is the glory
Which no sinfulness impairs,
With its rest and joy forever,
After creeping up the stairs.

The Bird Laws.

The great mass of the people do not know anything about the laws concerning the protection of birds, the laws of New Jersey for 1885, page 271, the revised act appears concerning the protection of birds. It reads:

No person shall, at any time, within this State, catch, kill, trap or expose for sale, or have in his possession, killed or trapped, any nighthawk, whip-poor-will, thrush, meadowlark, skylark, finch, martin, swallow, wood pecker, robin, oriole, red or cardinal bird, cedar bird, wren, tanager, bluebird, tern, gull, or other insectivorous or song bird; and no person shall, in the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, knowingly or willfully molest, tear down or destroy the nest of any wild bird, or take, carry away, or destroy the eggs of any such wild bird; nor shall any person, at any time, sell, offer or expose for sale, or buy, the egg or eggs of any bird above named.

Section 3 forbids, absolutely, the use of birds as articles of ornamentation and for stuffing under a penalty of five dollars in some cases, and fifty dollars in other cases. (The English sparrow is excepted in this act.)

On page 98, of the volume alluded to above, readers will find specific directions for bringing any offender to justice, for trapping or shooting birds, or collecting their eggs.

Points on Poultry and Eggs.

For scaly leg and lice, mix together $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of flour sulphur, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. crystallized carbolic acid and 1 lb. clean lard. Melt the lard in a tin cup and stir in the other ingredients.

If any of your fowls have scaly legs take them from the roost at night and smear the legs with the ointment, rub it in, and set the birds back on the perches. A few applications will rid the legs of the scurf and thus remove the annoyance. An old toothbrush is the best thing we know of with which to make the application of the ointment.

When the newly hatched chicks are dried off and about to be placed in the coop with their mother, which should be in the evening, a little of this compound should be rubbed on their heads and throats, and a little also on the under feathers of the hen. If this application is repeated for three times with intervals of two weeks, and the brood is put in a clean coop, we feel quite sure that the chicks will not be troubled with lice.

To have fresh eggs the year round keep hens that will lay them fresh every day.

To prevent fresh eggs from spoiling on your hands eat them, or sell them to some one else. We make no extra charge for these two valuable hints.

GOING LIKE THE BLACK WALNUT.

A Plea for the Redwoods of California—Advice to the Lumbermen.

The usual inquiries about preserving eggs for several months have arrived with the return of summer. In answer we have, as usual, to say that we know no art by means of which eggs can be made to retain the freshness of their youth for six months or more, nor do we know any method of rejuvenating them after they have received their dotation.

It has been proved that eggs will, keep in fair condition two or three months, simply packed in salt, or in dry sifted coal ashes.

The common method of keeping in lime water is probably as good as any. The formula is two pounds of lime, one pint of salt and four gallons of water. Shake the lime in hot water. Put in only fresh eggs, and keep them covered with the liquid.

To lengthen a short memory never write anything down. Train the memory to take the place of a memorandum.

the additional advantage of being much lighter, and, therefore, easier to handle. The great redwood region of Humboldt county and vicinity has not been opened long by the lumbermen. If in the ground beneath it there were gold deposits of richness averaging with our known mines, yet it would be safe to say that there is greater wealth in this timber. It is so free in working that there is no use for which wood is sought that it may not serve. Its durability in exposed situations is one of its marvels. It has been used extensively for posts, pickets, and railroad ties. The latter purpose alone calls for a supply of nearly 1,000,000 annually, equal to over 30,000,000 of feet, board measure. In a recent article in these columns on the Hawaii reciprocity treaty we pointed out the interests of our growing lumber trade with those islands. One sawmill company in Humboldt employ several ships in that trade alone, and besides that outlet the redwood lumber goes to Central and South America.

We have no doubt that this noble redwood tree is destined to go through the same experience as the black walnut, and that in a few years it rich tints and whorls will be prized in all cabinet work and be a valued feature in the inside finish of houses. Of course a large percentage of the body timber will be utilized in less noble ways, but such percentage will also receive additional value by its association with the finer parts of the tree.

It is time for lumbermen to begin cutting and saving for these delicate purposes, for fashion once established in the direction of these uses will call rapidly for all that can be supplied. The farmers of Indiana are tearing down their worm fences built of black-walnut rails, and selling the seasoned sticks to the chairmaker for prices that will suffice him to pay the boards and leave a margin of profit on the operation. It will not be strange if in a few years the pickets and base of many a redwood fence in this state should bring money to help pay off the mortgage on the land it incloses. In the eastern lumber regions there is no such all-around tree as the redwood. The net gain of the year has been 666. The daily newspaper's number 1,216, a gain of 33. There are about 1,200 periodicals of all kinds which presumably enjoy a circulation of more than 5,000 copies.

The increase in the rural weekly press, comprising about two-thirds of the whole list, has been most marked in states like Kansas and Nebraska. Kansas is also accredited with the greatest gain in the present year. The one in the directory of 1776. The net gain of the year has been 666. The daily newspaper's number 1,216, a gain of 33. There are about 1,200 periodicals of all kinds which presumably enjoy a circulation of more than 5,000 copies.

The Mountain Peaks of Alaska.

Alaska has the highest mountain peaks of the United States. It has volcanoes and glaciers, and many of these volcanoes are in active order. The glaciators of Alaska are finer than those of the Alps. There is one that extends fifty miles to the sea, and there ends abruptly in a perpendicular ice wall 300 feet high and eight miles broad. Fifty-five miles above Wrangell, on the Stikine river, between two mountains 3,000 feet high, there is a glacier forty miles long and four or five miles across at the base. It is from 500 to 1,000 feet high, and there are other glaciers throughout the territory from which great blocks containing hundreds of tons of ice are constantly breaking off and falling into the sea.—Cor. New York Sun.

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GEN. GRANT AT APPOMATTOX.

Term of the Surrender—The Commandant's Judgment—The "Side-Arms."

He had indeed long felt that when the war was ended there should be no vindictive policy toward the vanquished, and he informed Lee at once when they met that he meant to accept parole; but the important final provision, that which gives all its peculiar character to the capitulation, was unstudied and its language spontaneous. Yet the language is as precise as words can make it, and characterizes a policy which has done as much as victory itself to secure the results of the war. "Each officer and man will be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by the United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they reside."

The terms, however, were not in the least the result of chance or carelessness, or indifference. They were the legitimate outgrowth of Grant's judgment—the consequence of all that had gone before—especially for the first time, because then for the first time the necessity for the embodiment had arrived. In this way Grant always did his greatest thing. It may be strange or inexplicable, but he could not often explain his methods, nor, indeed, always his reasons.

He had at this moment no defined large views about separating the military from the civil power, far less any intent of encroaching on the domain or prerogative of politics. He did not even, like Sherman, take into consideration the fate or condition of other forces of the enemy, although he was general-in-chief; he confined himself strictly to the business before him—the disbanding and dispersion of Lee's army. He wanted to secure that neither army nor any of its members could ever again resist or confront the national authority; and when this was determined he was unwilling to inflict on one of those members a single unnecessary humiliation or suffering. He was, I am sure, unconscious of any special magnanimity in this course. He thought nothing of himself, and little as yet of the far-reaching effect of his terms on the population of the south. What his hand found to do, it did, and no more; in peace as well as war.

The corroboration of all this is the fact that the idea of allowing the officers to retain their side-arms and personal effects was suggested to him as he wrote. He wore no sword, having been summoned hastily from his own headquarters two days before to a distant portion of the field with no opportunity of returning afterward. Lee, however, had dressed himself with care for the ceremony. His headquarters train had been burned by Sheridan in the pursuit, and Lee and his officers, able to save only a single suit of clothes, had secured the finest. In this way Lee was handsomely clad; he wore embroidered gauntlets and the sword presented to him by the ladies of Virginia. The conqueror, tall-statured, in a common soldier's coat, looked up at his foe, elaborately arrayed, and the glitter of the rebel weapon suggested to him to spare the conquered the humiliation of surrendering it. Then he wrote the line permitting officers to retain their side-arms, horses and personal effects. This statement has been questioned, but I give it on Gen. Grant's authority. He saw and corrected the account of the interview in his history of his campaigns.

I stood near him as Lee left the room and thus happened to be the first to con-

gratulate him upon the result. I said something about the event being one that would live forever in history. I am sure the idea had not occurred to him until I uttered it. The effect upon his fame, upon history, was not what he was considering. He was thinking of the captured soldiers returning home without their weapons, to work their little farms, of a destitute country, ravaged by war, but now to be restored.—Adam Bede's Letter.

Taking Photographs by Lamplight.

It will require only a few years to perfect the photographic art that we will be able to take pictures at night by the ordinary light. Already there are experiments progressing in Germany for the taking of photographs by the light of an ordinary lamp, and very good pictures have been taken of both persons and objects in this way, the only difficulty being that the lamp had to be placed a little too close to the subject.

Good photographs have been taken by the electric light—I have done some good work in that way since—but the trouble with the electric light is that you miss the soft shades and lines and can not work as quickly. As I said, there will be night pictures taken before long; but I do not see what good can be accomplished, as the morning and middle of the day, when people are fresh and feel good, are the best times to have photos taken, and not the night, when people are worn out.—Globe-Democrat.

Remains a Frenchman Forever.

Everybody knows that a Frenchman remains a Frenchman forever, no matter how much he travels. You might as well take an elephant to visit foreign countries with the idea that his trunk would eventually come off, as to lead a Frenchman through distant lands and among strange peoples in the hope of causing him to lose the peculiarities with which he was born. An Englishman or even an American goes to a foreign place, eats the foreign cooking, and awwars. A Frenchman goes there and cooks for himself in his own way, or finds some one to do it for him. Whether he may go far he never refuses to adapt himself to things as they are around him, but sets peacefully to work fixing things as they were at home.—Cor. New York Sun.

The Industry of Coyote Catching.

Coyote catching is getting to be quite an industry in Oregon. A bounty is paid for their scalps, and there are many people who make a living by hunting them.—Chicago Times.

Better Be Blind Than Deaf and Dumb.

Are not the blind proverbially cheerful, and is not this a benefit, useful, and compensating quality in them? As a rule, we carry our cross gayly, and it is a constant source of wonder to many that we can keep up our spirits in face of the calamity. Contrasted with the deaf our bearing is remarkable; they are prone to look gloomy and morose, while we are, I think, usually the reverse.

The secret is that it is far more depressing and miserable to live in silence than in darkness. As of this, watch a deaf person sitting apart with saddened expression and suspicious glance traveling in all directions. The whole aspect and demeanor of the man changes on that some one speaks to him in his own tongue—on the fingers—that is to say. The silence in which he lives is dispelled; he has found an equivalent for his ears.

The memory of sleep-walkers is occasionally prodigious, under the influence of the dominating impulse that moves them. Moritz gives an instance of a poor and illiterate basket maker, who was unable to read or write; yet in a state of sleepy vigil he would preach fluent sermons, which were afterward recognized as having formed portions of discourse he was accustomed to hear in the parish church as a child more than forty years ago.

Quite as strange a case of unconscious memory is referred to by the eminent Dr. Amherstrom. A young girl given to sleep-talking was in the habit of imitating the violin with her lips, giving the preliminary tuning and scraping and flourishing with the utmost fidelity. It puzzled the physician a good deal until he ascertained that when an infant the girl lived in a room adjoining a fiddler, who often played upon this instrument in her hearing. On the other hand, it must be admitted that somnambulists occasionally do very foolish things and make odd mistakes. A young man—of whom Petrus writes—used to get up in his sleep, climb on his castle battlements, seat himself astride them and then spur the wall, under the impression that he was mounted on his steed.—London Post.

The Black Man's Own Country.

It is only too certain that the emigrant is not wanted in the Cape colony. It is the country of the black man—or that scion of clothes, the noble savage. White labor languages; energy fails at the moment prospects open. The Boer, the most adhesive of mortals, rests contented with a squall home and a prospect of untilled acres more extensive than his eye can survey. The true colonial instinct is wanting—that indestructible intellectual capacity of taking root where the foot falls. Ambition here seems to impel a man no further than a desire to obtain money enough to enable him, whether he be an Englishman or a German, to return home and stop there.

A posterity may arise that will be as the vine bush is, or the gum tree—a pure growth of South African soil, but with antecedents with a beginning in white hands. But down to the present moment the symptoms are not those of a colonization such as created a great republic across the western ocean, such as has built an empire of cities and populous towns in the distant Pacific. I say it is a pity; for you cannot think of the mighty tracts of the green and beautiful country stretching in mountains and valleys and plains to the equatorial latitudes and of the dreadful poverty you see and hear of and read about in London and throughout Great Britain and Ireland without deep regret that the land should be universally declared to offer no opportunities to those in need of bread.—Cor. London Telegraph.

An Art-Student's Life in Paris.

A Detroit youth studying in Paris writes home: "The impressionist is not upheld, even so slightly, and a student cannot work as he likes. First of all drawings must be in charcoal—no crayons, pencils, or stumps are allowed—and the charcoal used here is hard, taking a very fine point like a pen. In making a study from life must use charcoal paper, and your study must be finished without resort to rubbing flat shadows made through any other means than the point. Thus you see your study is drawing at every stage, and you can not resort to tricks or accident. In drawing a head or the anatomy of an arm or leg one is taught by this means not only the use of a point, but he is instructed most accurately in actual movements of the muscles, tendons and bones; thus fixing in the student's mind with more certainty and lasting effect the values of art lines and physiological construction. It is drawing in the true sense of the word, without any nonsense whatever."

"Student life does not seem expensive.

On the contrary, it is proving quite reasonable. We get well-cooked dinners in most quaint and artistic little restaurants for 2 francs—40 cents of our money—and our studies cost us but \$8 a month with coffee included, served each morning in our studios. Our school, our tuition, is \$12 a month, and so you see one can live well here."—